

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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## "POWER TO ITS ELBOW"

The small word "traffic" appears to have a diversity and contrivance of meanings. The traffic man of a railroad or other common carrier has in charge the transportation of freight or customers, and has much to do, directly at least, with the fixing of the rates at which such transportation shall be done. The traffic man of a large manufacturing or commercial concern is the official having charge of the routing of the freight, and he is as much interested in getting the rates as cheap as possible as his colleague on the railroad side is in getting for his company the highest rates he can. Both these classes of traffic men are alert, aggressive, shrewd, and their wits are kept sharp by constant contact with one another, as of flint with steel.

As the natural aim and object of each class is to get at every chance a little better of the other, it would seem to be Utopian to expect them to meet in unarmed and unreserved commercial truce in any club or organization formed for business purposes. And yet such a thing is by no means impossible. It is made even easy if to the club or organization there be a distinctly social side. It's a small club that continually carries business thoughts and hostilities into every realm of commingling and chat. Only a narrow and unprogressive character persists under all and every circumstance in "talking shop." The sternest can profit by permitting himself at times to unbend, and the most formidable exterior sometimes contains a jewel of a heart within.

Good luck, therefore, to the proposed organization of the Traffic Club of Salt Lake. Around its hospitable mahogany it is hoped to gather not only the shippers and the receivers, but also the carriers of freight, of the state. Through many and recent contests these gentlemen have been given a chance to test the mettle of each other's quality, and out of this a measure of respect each for the other should have grown. If by any possibility the same results, or even greater, can be secured by pulling together than by pulling apart, there is no question as to which is the better plan. Peace is preferable to war, though it is generally easier achieved after a test of prowess than before it. What this fair Utah of ours especially needs is a good effort at pulling together; the policy of pulling apart has been too popular in the past and still has its advocates, though happily of diminishing number and influence. If the various and heretofore contending elements composing the resourceful and gallant skinning force known as the traffic men can but once get upon common ground in working for the general welfare with true regard to the rights of each individual, a mighty stroke will have been effected in Utah's commercial rehabilitation. Success and all hail to the Salt Lake Traffic Club, which sets out with this fine purpose in view!

## FREE LAWYERS.

"Law," says the able editor of Law Notes, "is one of the most progressive of sciences, and lawyers and law-makers are as fallible as medical men; and it is a familiar rule—taxpayers learn it a just rule, too—that a community is not peculiarly responsible to an individual for improper or inefficient exercise of purely governmental functions."

In this way the learned editor seeks to dispose of an argument intended to show that the necessity for hiring lawyers prevents the poor man, in many cases, from getting justice; he dares not go into court, for perhaps he cannot pay for first-class legal advisers. The proposition to make the administration of justice less expensive to clients in civil cases seems to us a very reasonable one. To make civil cases entirely free of individual cost, is criminal ones are, might greatly increase litigation. But to furnish free legal service to litigants is a proposition well worth considering.

Lawyers are just as much a necessary part of court proceedings as judges and sheriffs are. The latter classes are furnished free; why not the former? Certain parts of the administration of justice are now paid for by the State. The other element, the service of attorneys, must be paid for, and often it is only the wealthy litigant who can afford to pay for first-class legal service. Lawyers are as indispensable as judges. The Kansas City Star believes that there is more than a clever advertisement of the profession in the lawyers' aphorism, "A man who is his own attorney has a fool for a client." Except possibly in a "steele" court, which does not keep a record, a man cannot go into one of his people's courts unless he is represented by a lawyer. That means that a lawyer is as much an integral part of the administration of justice as the judge is. Consequently the system of hiring lawyers means, and can only mean, that justice is still a sort of an alibi thing, something outside of organized society, depending upon the luck or the pecuniary ability of the respective individuals. Says the Star:

"The idea that a litigant would hire his own judge would be shocking—because we are not used to it. The idea

that one could hire his own lawyer would be shocking, too, if we were not used to it."

This statement moves the editor of Law Notes to admit that it has an element of persuasiveness but is "an erroneous proposition" likely to gain assent because stated tersely and with great clearness. Law Notes answers thus:

"But suppose we substitute the following: 'The idea that the owner of a sick horse could hire his own veterinary would be shocked if we were not used to it.' Now, not only may a party to a lawsuit be regarded as in the position of an owner of a valuable domestic animal requiring expert medical attention, but in the majority of cases the ailment is attributable to the owner's carelessness or stupidity. So where a man has conducted a business transaction with such want of ordinary care and skill as to bring about a lawsuit, it would be impudent for him to demand that his neighbors shall tax themselves in order to provide him with a lawyer to help him out of his predicament. In fact, the man might justly be charged with a greater proportion of the expenses of the court—judges' salaries, jurors' fees, etc.—than the amount of the taxable costs. Why not require him to pay at least as great a share of the actual expense to the public as he would necessarily pay if his difficulty were settled by arbitration? Even if the litigant's unfortunate plight is due solely to mistake or ignorance of a point of law left uncertain by the legislature or the legal tribunals in his own country, and not to a dispute on matters of fact, it would be contrary to strong analogies for the public to save him harmless from pecuniary loss by providing him with a lawyer."

Taking the last sentence first we ask, Why so? And what if it is contrary to analogy—are not such anomalies frequent in the law? Our law is partly a system of logic, and partly a matter of convenience, custom, and precedent.

While the circumstances mentioned by Law Notes undoubtedly militate against the proposal to furnish free legal service, they also argue against free sheriffs and judges; and there are many civil cases in which the litigant without means is entirely blameless. Where through no fault or neglect of his own one is required to appear as a principal in a civil suit, analogy, we think, favors the proposition that the lawyer, like the judge and jury, the sheriff and the use of the court room, should be as free to innocent litigants as are these latter officials to opportunities for justice.

## WRITE HOME.

A correspondent of Belfast, Ireland, James W. Fitches, writes to the "News" of a subject that is being brought to the attention of the Latter-day Saints in Utah, quite often, and that is the necessity of remembering friends they have left behind in their old homes, by writing to them occasionally. Our correspondent says that during his labors as a missionary in Ireland, he has met several people who have had, or still have, friends, or relatives, living in, or around, Salt Lake City, or some other part of the State. Some of them, he says are decidedly bitter in their denunciation of the "Mormons" because the Church, they think, prohibits members from engaging in correspondence with relatives in their native countries.

Of course, these things only have to be investigated to be disproved; but it is really surprising how the slightest ones at "home" seize upon these little things, and get so set in their mistaken ideas, that it is quite a hard matter to convince them of the true conditions of affairs. These are some of the little things that often serve to make the lives and labors of the missionaries unpleasant, and that could be remedied to a great extent, if the Saints who have left relatives and friends behind them, would show that they remember them.

Recently, we understand, a prominent clergyman of Norway, where the progress of the Church seems to have aroused a story of opposition again, published a report to the effect that he had asked three young men who had embraced the Gospel to write to him when they came to Utah and tell him just how they found conditions here. They had been promised him to do. But, he says, he has watched for years and not received a line, and now no one can induce him to believe that those men were free to write as they wanted and whenever they wanted. He firmly believes that some kind of Russian system of espionage exists in Utah, and others are equally foolish.

But who is to blame? The people here ought to keep their friends posted about how they are getting along, or at least send them a kind letter once in a while. This would be missionary work of the most effective kind.

## MEXICAN RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

Utah people who have invested in rubber lands in Mexico may be interested to know that in the state of Veracruz, half the rubber acreage of the boom time of 1897 has been abandoned, but the remaining half is probably paying its way with prospects of a fair profit.

Americans, as well as people of other nationalities, began planting the native "Castilloa" rubber tree in this part of Mexico in 1897. It was then found growing wild nearly everywhere in these Tropics, and hence it was assumed that most of the district was suited to its culture. Time has proved that this was an error. The tree will not thrive so as to be a commercial proposition unless it has a light, reasonably rich, and very deep soil, with a minimum rainfall of about 100 inches. Good drainage is absolutely necessary. Not one per cent of the territory in this district is thus favored in every respect. In a limited number of localities the tree has done well and attained a height of more than 50 feet in six years, but these were exceptional cases, and occurred on small holdings that possessed the necessary requirements.

As already stated, it is the opinion of some planters of experience that the "Castilloa" tree should be tapped at six years; in some instances earlier. The yield, however, was a disappointment, and not in a single instance was the expected quantity of rubber obtained. Planters confidently counted upon a yield of about eight times the quantity actually obtained. While it can not be denied that in some isolated cases trees have been known to produce one-quarter to one-half pound per tapping, it is equally true that one

ounce per tree for each tapping, or two ounces per year, is about the average maintained over large areas planted. On the other hand, the extraordinary and sudden rise in the price of crude rubber will enable some planters to continue, especially those fortunate enough to be located in favorable localities, for the price of crude rubber at present is about three times as great as it was for years past.

Details on the subject are presented by the American consul of that city, who says:

"It is the opinion of experienced rubber planters that the 'Castilloa' tree should be tapped at six years. In some few localities it may be sufficiently developed to admit of tapping at five years, or even at four, but in the latter case the rubber has proved of inferior quality. Whenever and wherever a tree is not sufficiently developed for tapping at the age of six years, the amount of latex that it produces has not been favorable to its development. A tree that will yield a fair quantity of sap at six years may reasonably be expected to increase that yield by 10 to 15 per cent for the following four to six years; beyond the age of twelve years nothing extra is known of the possible production. The approximate cost per acre for cultivating rubber trees until the yielding period, and the amount of revenue which may be derived therefrom, varies according to localities. In some sections in this district the tree ought to be brought to the age of six years for 15 to 30 cents gold per acre, but in the plantations, this wide difference being in cost of labor, which is higher the nearer a plantation is to a town or city. It ranges from 25 to 62½ cents gold per day. It costs on an average about \$8 gold per acre to tap and cure rubber. These figures are based upon the present knowledge of the industry, but no properties now of the producing age were managed as cheaply formerly as the work may be done now. Of this, however, experiments, which usually resulted in failures."

The consul then figures out that allowing 250 trees to the acre, these trees at six years would produce no more than one ounce of rubber per tree for each tapping, and, as under favorable conditions they will stand this twice a year, the yield per tree would be two ounces a year, or 31.25 pounds from one acre. The value of this rubber at the point of shipment has ranged from 45¢ to 75¢ cents, United States currency, per pound, or \$14.22 to \$24.84 per acre per year. These prices varied little for years past, but recently the value has taken a prodigious leap upward, and the present price of rubber, as invoiced at Veracruz, has reached the unprecedented figure of \$148, United States currency, per pound. This sudden rise in the price is something extraordinary, and may have been caused by speculation. Representatives of English companies have appeared in the Veracruz district negotiating for the purchase of rubber plantations.

The transportation of rubber from the interior to point of embarkation on the coast has never been considered a problem requiring serious attention, owing to the limited quantities produced. It is transported by carriers, burros, canoes, express, and railway.

The amount of American capital now invested in this industry and in this consular jurisdiction is a matter of conjecture only. The money invested by shareholders in the United States in rubber plantation schemes can not be less than \$10,000,000 gold; the amount actually employed in planting and cultivation. One of the reasons for this discrepancy between stocks sold and money invested in planting rubber is that, when it became evident to a number of companies that tried to raise rubber that their enterprise had resulted in failure, some of the companies diverted their capital into other channels, as, for instance, the planting of sugar cane, sugar making, and the production of alcohol.

## CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

According to the majority report of the Senate committee, the present era of high prices of commodities of all sorts is not due to the tariff, but to fourteen other causes summarized as follows:

Increased cost on production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages.

Increased demand for farm products and food.

Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.

Reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or increased expenditures for fertilization.

Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities, which enabled farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage.

Reduced supply of such commodities as timber.

Cold storage plants, which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but, by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage, tend to advance prices.

Increased cost of distribution.

Industrial combination.

Organizations of producers or of dealers.

Advertising.

Increased money supply.

Overcapitalization.

Higher standard of living.

The report says that a study of the tables concerning wholesale prices of farm and food products indicates that the advance in the United States in ten years has been more rapid than in Great Britain, Germany and many other European countries, but that these prices had simply approached more nearly the world level of prices.

A comparison of meat prices in the United Kingdom and the United States shows that bacon in 1900 was 73.4 per cent higher in the United Kingdom than in the United States, and that in 1909 it was 21.5 per cent higher in the United Kingdom than in the United States. About the same ratio existed in comparing beef, mutton, wheat and corn.

Concerning retail prices the report shows that in the United States in the spring of 1910 they were at the highest point reached for many years. As compared with the spring of 1900 the prices for bacon were more than 70 per cent higher, ham was 53 per cent higher, flour was about 45 per cent higher, sugar about 12 per cent higher and eggs 100 per cent higher.

Some few articles, such as coffee and tea, were about the same price as in

1900, but practically no articles of food were lower than in 1900.

Furniture was about the same price as in 1900. Earthenware was slightly lower. Shoes and clothing were considerably higher.

Such being the facts concerning prices, the report next takes up wages, which, it says, "have not advanced as rapidly as have prices," but adds that "the advance in wages has been more rapid in the United States than in European countries." On the other hand, regular salaries are shown to have advanced but little during the last ten years. Another statement is that "the prices of many of the trust-produced products have not advanced as rapidly as have some other commodities." The report further suggests that the consumers must pay the cost of advertising and the cost of fancy packages. Trading stamps and vouchers entitling the holders to premiums are paid for by increased prices of food products. It was shown also that increased freight rates had a great deal to do with increased prices.

The report of the majority is sharply criticized on the ground that it compares this country with Europe rather than with other young and thinly settled agricultural countries that are more nearly like our own, such as Canada, Australia, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, also because it does not show in full the relative prices of manufactured goods here and elsewhere, as well as food products; and finally because it does not disclose the comparative prices of foods in this country and in Britain during the present year. For some time past many papers have given the market quotations of food in Britain; and for the first time in history these prices have been, in many instances, as low or lower than our own—a condition that is a veritable puzzle considering that Britain imports most of her food from this country.

Mr. Moapa Melon has arrived.

Our old friend, tax time, is coming.

No Judge Landis was not in the city yesterday.

There is a dark side to that fight picture business.

Could anything be so porous as a summer ball gown.

Will there be something else raised with the Maine?

It costs money to be a newspaper man in Salt Lake City.

Don't worry Mr. Weary Willie, airship lines are still a long way off.

Will you ride the cushions until those reduced sleeping car rates are ready?

The fight picture men must have a copyright on most every position a man could assume.

The thermometer stood high and several collars wilted in Judge Lewis' court room yesterday.

A clover blossom as an annual rental of land for school purposes sounds as pretty as a bed of roses.

Chinese are said to eat mice, Indians enjoy musk rats, but the latest is a professor eating rattlers.

It did not take Mrs. Young's followers long to hand Prof. Snyder his Z X back minus the expected handle.

Germany's potato crop amounts to 50,000,000 tons a year, but Germans don't eat them all. Two-fifths are used to feed stock.

A New York dispatch says a young man was found asleep, floating down the river. That should be enough reputation for the stage.

Post masters chewed a little "Postal Savings Bank" and licked "The Classified Service," in convention yesterday. They are still hopeful.

It cost five years time and \$50,000 for a Reno man to reach the stage of fighting brown mice, pink elephants and a collection of little red men. Some get there quicker and cheaper.

## MISSION THEATRE

## The Cameraphone

TALKING PICTURES.

Week Commencing

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 9

Evenings, 7:30

Matinees, Thursday, Saturday at 2:30.

Admission, 10 cents. Children 5 cents.

## Bank Work

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## Our Specialties

## Deseret News

## Job Dep't.

## GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

About Unusual Dreams.

A graduate student came to me some two or three years ago and told me, during a conversation which had drifted over into a discussion of dream-life in general, that he not only was a constant dreamer, but also had certain stage dreams, one of which was worth describing. In this dream he pictures himself as lying in bed awake, but with his eyes closed. Suddenly and without any apparent reason, he feels his eyes—then his eyelids—being drawn back. He resists this movement for a short time. Finally his head is forced back and his eyes opened. Overhead he sees an unfinished loft, with the beams standing out against the black roof. There, perched on one of the rafters directly above him, although only feet and inches away, is one who from the description of the features—"yellow face," "slanting eyes," "fendish smile,"—would seem to be a Mongolian. This rather unpleasant creature of the dream, aiming the revolver carefully at the chest of the dreamer, fires several shots. The dreamer speaks of feeling pain, and screams, waking himself at the same time. He is not sure that the variations were not over one or two weeks in length. Although we should need to have much more data before attempting a careful analysis of such a dream or such classes of dreams, we may feel certain that the old factors of doubt and superstition can once and forever be relegated from the most fanciful mind. Of the more general facts as to the mental elements, we know that the dream memory is very unstable, giving us for the most part very incomplete and for that reason often dangerous data from which to draw conclusions. The great per cent of dream imagery is of the visual type. The auditory and tactile come close together in their respective order with the motor or movement type last.—From "Experimental Psychology," by Charles S. Rickard of Harvard University, in The Progress Magazine.

Landis's Since his accession the new foreign legation, on the whole, has been through a very trying period with dignity and good sense. The addresses he has had to issue to the nation, to the army and navy, to the British Empire at large, to the house of parliament, and to the princes and peoples of India, have been couched in excellent language. I do not suppose that King George was their sole author, but I am assured he had a far larger hand in preparing them and in laying down their general lines than most sovereigns have. The king has a real gift of energetic expression. He is not a poor speaker; he is none perhaps the most eloquent sovereign who has ever sat on a British throne. Like most sailors, he is free and voluble of speech, a hearty and persistent talker, a man of native, elementary nature. If he used to seem constrained and out of place on a public platform it was not because he lacked ideas or the words to clothe them, but because he is essentially a shy and nervous man, and because his life at sea had never given him that invaluable early training in facing audiences and holding the center of the stage on ceremonial occasions. But experience and practice have overcome his diffidence, and King George, though his rhetoric will never rival the Kaiser's, already rises considerably above the level of ordinary British oratory. George V is one of the very few monarchs who have ever ascended a throne without a penny of debt. He will have, therefore, no need, and he certainly has no inclination, to surround himself with the German-Jewish capitalist set with whom King Edward rather too openly mingled. The old English aristocracy will come into its own again at the new king's court and the atmosphere of the royal household

will be everything that is humdrum. But while George V is British through and through, he is not by any means as negative a personality as many people think. The English papers write of him as though he were a dummy. He is, as a matter of fact, an outspoken, energetic, rather obstinate man, with strong views of his own on public questions—and Tory views at that; not at all afraid of responsibility, a close student of politics, and delightfully indiscreet in airing his opinions about men and affairs—the very opposite, in short, of the type of sovereign who is content to be a mere figurehead. England does not yet know him, but it will before very long.—An Englishman, in Harper's Weekly.

America The ideal selection of our immigrants, from the eugenic point of view, would be possible only if we could have a fairly complete family history, running back a few generations, showing the hereditary tendencies of each alien. The results of eugenic investigation already reached have given us enough definite knowledge to enable us to exclude, if we had these pedigrees, the larger number of aliens who would themselves be undesirable, or would have defective or delinquent offspring. This ideal selection is obviously impossible to carry out. The next best plan, which has the advantage of being feasible, although it would require legislation and considerable expenditure of public money (yet would not almost any expenditure, even on a huge scale, be a wise national policy in so important a matter?) would be to insist that each alien, on landing here, should undergo a very thorough mental and physical examination at the hands of our public health and marine hospital service surgeons. These examinations would include a very thorough skin of each alien; the usual physical and mental examination; tests for syphilis and similar precautions. Is this too much to demand when the welfare of the whole new race is concerned? The alien selection is ready with his answer; he says, emphatically, no. We certainly ought to begin at once to segregate, far more than we now do, all our native and foreign-born who are physically unfit for parenthood. They must be prevented from breeding. But the biggest, the most effective, the most immediate way in which we can foster national eugenics is at the ports where this year over half a million alien immigrants will land.—R. de C. Ward, in North American Review.

First Know Yourself. Your greatest problem is yourself. You are also your greatest treasure. If you can get yourself determined upon—find out what you are and what you are for—and if you can discover and develop the elements of value in your nature, your life will take on the beauty of orderliness and your need of the savings-bank will be less and less, for you will be your own riches. I say if you "can," for this procedure takes wisdom and wisdom is a fruit which ripens slowly. Perhaps you are not yet wise enough; perhaps you are confused amid the surfaces and appearances of life; perhaps your code of conduct is based upon the customs of the times and the suggestions of the alleged sage, perhaps you are disheartened and discouraged—even in a frenzy of retreat before the things in your life which seem to oppose you and heat you back. But so, this is but a condition or a mood which is not final. The condition will right itself, the mood will pass.—Richard Wightman in the July Metropolis Magazine.

Where Silence Is Murder. The question of income is important. In every case the girls here studied were asked to estimate the lowest income which they would insist on for the possible husband. They named amounts ranging from fourteen dollars a week, the ambition of a dry-goods clerk in the Northwest, to fifty-

eight, which was insisted on by a private secretary in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The average was twenty-nine dollars a week, or, roughly, \$1.50 a year. Very few would receive a man and nearly all would confidently expect that "mothers, not wives, are the makers of men." Despite the fact that modern science is coming more and more to the conclusion that tuberculosis is more an infectious than an inherited disease, business girls would almost unanimously refuse to marry a man with a "murderous silence," has been that an asthmatic man would almost certainly be a "murderous silence." The "great black plague" has been such a "murderous silence" in fact, that it has been called "the plague of silence." It is a noted scientific fact in this its hideous influence upon parenthood and the future.—Robert Hays Schaeffer in Success Magazine.

Effects Of Reform. It is to the credit of the Reform champions of reform in the movement, various American cities that they have succeeded in arousing this feeling of uneasiness over existing conditions. They may have been narrow and egotistical themselves, imbued with the zealot's fanatic faith in formulas. Civil service reform, for example, was at one time regarded as the recipe for social salvation; and almost a revolution was expected of the Australian ballot. Yet neither proved a panacea and the struggle for civic decency still went on. Sometimes an individual attacked a particular evil, or a newspaper life of a golden age. The college settlements did much, not only by bringing a new culture to the cause of the common people but through their intimate study of neighborhood problems, which after all are the great city problems in miniature. Magazine writers exposed the "system" which supports and underlies municipal corruption. Reform organizations gradually arose, some of them unfortunately of such a character as to repel rather than attract the enthusiasm of the multitude. For the people at large have a singular aversion to the atmosphere of professional goodness. They look askance at the millionaire who, with a perjured statement in his hand, finds an outlet for his superfluous and unexercised virtue in correcting other people's errors. They were ironical when the final from which civic decencies are claimed, proves to be merely an advertising pedestal. Nevertheless, with all its patronizing airs and its burden of hypocrisy, the essential justice and necessity of the reform movement was a certain recognition for it. Something certainly called the American cities, there was visible fire under the clouds of smoke. To have written this attitude of critical self-scrutiny was the first real achievement of the reformers.—Hon John J. Fitzgerald in November E. Mack's National Monthly for July.

## ANNUAL CANADA EXCURSION

August 14th.

Via Oregon Short Line. Special low round trip rates to Raymond, Magrath, Cardston and other points. Rates will be announced later. Parties desiring reservations should communicate early with O. S. L. agents. City Ticket Office 156 Main Street.

You can get a good dinner at the cafe at WANDERERS tonight. Stay for the Metropole races.



## All Summer Dress Goods at Reduced Prices

Commencing Monday morning our entire line of dainty fabrics—just what you need for wearing apparel during the hot days—placed on sale at interesting reductions.

## Specials in the Silk Dept.

Goods that are especially adaptable for wear during the next three or four months. Commencing Monday morning this is the way they will sell.

ALL WOOL FRENCH CHALLIES, regular 65c and 75c values, Persian designs, for 50c a yard.

SILK STRIPED CHALLIES, regular 45c values, attractive effects, for 35c a yard.

KIMONO SILKS, regular 75c a yard, many beautiful Japanese effects, 55c a yard.

## Vudor Porch Shades 20% off In Carpet Dept.



ALL COLORED LAWNS that sell at 15c a yard, sale price .....12 1-2c  
ALL COLORED LAWNS that sell at 20c a yard, sale price .....15c  
ALL COLORED LAWNS that sell at 25c a yard, sale price .....18c  
ALL COTTON FOULARDS that sell at 15c a yard, sale price .....10c  
ALL COTTON FOULARDS that sell at 20c a yard, sale price .....15c  
ALL SILK MULLS that sell at 35c a yard, sale price .....28c  
ALL SILK MULLS that sell at 40c a yard, sale price .....30c  
ALL TUSSEH SILKS that sell at 50c a yard, sale price .....40c  
ALL ARABIAN SILKS that sell at 65c a yard, sale price .....48c  
ALL RUFF SILKS that sell at 65c a yard, sale price .....48a  
ALL RUFF SILKS that sell at 50c a yard, sale price .....40c  
ALL SHANTUNG SILKS that sell at 65c a yard, sale price .....48c  
ALL PEKIN STRIPED SILKS that sell at 40c a yard, sale price .....30c  
ALL MYSOTIS SILKS that sell at 65c a yard, sale price .....48c  
ALL BANZAI SILKS that sell at 65c a yard, sale price .....48c  
ALL VOGUE SILKS that sell at 45c a yard, sale price .....30c  
ALL PLAID ZEPHYRS that sell at 35c a yard, sale price .....20c  
RECEPTION LINEN, regular 30c a yard, sale price .....20c  
Many Summer Goods, too numerous to mention, at similar price reductions.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 12-14 SOUTH MAIN STREET